



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES.

MR. BRYAN's little book on the Mark* is the work of an intelligent man upon a difficult and much disputed subject, and it gives an intelligent account of many of the points in controversy. As a one-year production it is based on a reading knowledge of known authorities and frequently printed texts, and elaborated with arguments generally sensible and sound. The dangers attending so short an acquaintance with the subject are evident in Mr. Bryan's unqualified obedience to the guide who suggested the task to him, and an occasional pugnacity which has a little of the character of the traditional chip on the shoulder. We wish that he had been as independent as he promised to be in the preface, for with all the good points of this essay, and it has many, we feel from the first that Mr. Bryan is more or less in leading strings, and we know without further examination to which of the "schools" he has been attached. Nevertheless he reviews in excellent form, and generally with clearness of expression, the history of the Mark theory and the character of the primitive and mediæval evidence. He gives résumés of the work of Seebohm, Fustel de Coulanges, Vinogradoff and Adams, and cites from Allen, Ashley, Gomme and others. On the whole his arguments are temperate, although he is a disbeliever, as is his master, in anything called a Mark, or in anything like a village community stage in economic progress. Fortunately, however, this is not the day for such definite statements upon this subject, and Mr. Bryan's remarks must be taken for what they are worth. Perhaps the least effective chapter is that on the Mark in America, in which Mr. Bryan has set up a man of straw only valiantly to charge it down. No one nowadays takes the idea of institutional retrogression seriously, not even the chief author of it, and to one who knows this Mr. Bryan's witticisms are even more amusing than they seem. However this little book will be useful, if only to those who, unwilling to read larger works, will find it convenient to accept Mr. Bryan's way of looking at the subject.

THE FIRST volume of the third edition of "The American Commonwealth," † by James Bryce, appeared some months since, and the second volume is now in press. Although Mr. Bryce has "carefully

* *The Mark in Europe and America*, a Review of the Discussions on Early Land Tenure. By ENOCH A. BRYAN. Pp. 164. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1893.

† *The American Commonwealth*. By JAMES BRYCE. In two volumes. Vol. I.—The National Governments; The State Governments. Third edition. Pp. xvii.-724. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. 1893.

revised throughout," and has qualified numerous statements, he has not added materially to the length of the former edition. The principal changes made are those that the admission of six States into the Union, and the growth in population, have rendered necessary. The third edition is the same in appearance as the second, and the changes are hardly vital enough to make it necessary for one who owns the second edition to purchase the third.

HELEN CAMPBELL has given a modest presentation of facts regarding the employment of women and the conditions, past and present, of that employment.* The most of the book is historical and seems to be at once deeply sympathetic and scrupulously fair. The writer's research has been extensive and her choice of facts judicious. She has evidently tried to be untechnical in expression, but has nowhere yielded to the temptation to be sensational, and so the book excites neither tears nor indignation, but simply interest. The concluding chapters discuss "Evils and Abuses," which are excellently summarized but not exaggerated, and "Remedies and Suggestions" which are temperate and sensible. Much is expected from the improvement of factory laws, the development of co-operation and profit-sharing, the organization of women and the limitation of competition in its fiercer aspects by forces now in operation. Above all, and through all, we must rely on education, ethical and intellectual, of workers, employers and consumers who must all co-operate in a reform. Apparently the book is designed to popularize science rather than to make original contributions to it, but it is to say the least far superior to most such books. It combines in rare balance sympathy and dispassionateness, two qualities which, in social studies at least, can not be divorced without detriment. The writer has wisely avoided the discussion of those deeper problems of distribution which are suggested by the extension of wage-earning among women and has likewise avoided the more serious danger of urging reforms inconsistent with economic principles.

ONE OF THE MOST valuable reports that the United States Government has made is a recent publication of the Labor Bureau. It is the fifth special report of the Commissioner of Labor, in which Dr. E. R. L. Gould discusses "The Gothenburg System of Liquor Traffic" in an exhaustive and thoroughly scientific manner. This system originated in Gothenburg, Sweden, in 1865, and by it the sole right to sell brandy or other alcoholic liquor in any locality is transferred to a single company, which is required to conduct the business in accordance with

* *Women Wage Earners*. By HELEN CAMPBELL. Pp. 313. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1893.

stringent regulations and to turn over all surplus profits—usually those above six per cent—to the local government to be expended for the benefit of the working classes. It is true, as Carroll D. Wright says in the letter of transmittal by which he prefaces the report, “that among all those social questions which at the present time occupy the attention of thoughtful men and of governments none seem to present considerations of greater importance than the regulation of the liquor traffic. For a quarter of a century, at least—he adds—Norway and Sweden have led the way in Europe in their efforts to lay down a satisfactory basis of control.” The nature and results of those efforts are given in the five chapters of Dr. Gould’s Report. The chapters are entitled: History of the Scandinavian Liquor Legislation and the Establishment of the Gothenburg System. Liquor Legislation in Sweden and Norway. The Company System in Operation. The Economic and Social Results of the Company System. Advantages and Disadvantages of the Company System. Dr. Gould’s conclusion is that, though the system is not perfect, “it represents the best means which have yet been devised for the control of the liquor traffic where licensing is permitted at all.” The question whether such a system is applicable to American conditions is one that is of especial interest to us. Dr. Gould has discussed this in the October *Atlantic Monthly* and thinks that in spite of the difficulties which our political conditions oppose to carrying out the system, the Norwegian modification of the Gothenburg is the best model to be followed. “Why not,” he says, “invite the struggle openly on the only plan of control which eliminates the political influence of the liquor interest and abolishes altogether the saloon as we know it to-day?”

PROFESSOR HART has gathered into a bound volume* ten of his previously published essays and one other, on “The Chilean Controversy,” which now appears for the first time. The eleven essays treat of “The Speaker as Premier,” “The Exercise of the Suffrage,” “The Election of a President,” “Do the People Wish Civil Service Reform?” “The Chilean Controversy,” “The Colonial Town Meeting,” “The Colonial Shire,” “The Rise of American Cities,” “The Biography of a River and Harbor Bill,” “The Public Land Policy of the United States,” and “Why the South was Defeated in the Civil War.” The two essays on “The Rise of American Cities,” and “Why the South was Defeated in the Civil War,” are to be especially commended to those who desire to obtain a clear, concise and accurate analysis of the economic forces which decide where and how cities shall grow up, and which determined the issue of that

* *Practical Essays on American Government.* By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D. Pp. 311. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1893.

long struggle between the North and South which culminated in the defeat of the South in 1865. The essay on "The Exercise of the Suffrage" is also well written. Professor Hart shows that, in the presidential elections, the vote which stays at home from lack of interest is but small. In State and local elections the neglect to vote is greater, and is really an important question. He does not believe in compulsory voting, and thinks that any attempt to compel voters to exercise the right of suffrage would be undesirable.

THE SIXTH EDITION of "The Elements of Jurisprudence,"* by Thomas Erskine Holland was issued from the Clarendon Press last September. The author has given the work a careful revision, but without adding to the size of the volume. The German and Greek definitions in the early chapters of the work have been translated.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE at Washington has recently issued several publications which are of interest to students of social science. The report from the Department of Labor upon the G \ddot{o} thenburg System of regulating the liquor traffic is noticed elsewhere.† From the Bureau of Education we have a "Circular of Information"‡ prepared by Dr. MacDonald, the specialist on the relation of education to crime. The first two hundred pages present a compilation of opinions, largely from foreign literature, upon such subjects as criminology, alcoholism, insanity and genius. The chief merit of the book lies in the fact that it introduces the English reader to a large field of literature that is not generally accessible. An apparent lack of discretion, however, and a disregard of the relative importance of different writings detracts much from the value that the book would otherwise have as a guide to the literature of social pathology. A bibliography of 228 closely-printed pages is noteworthy for its size rather than for completeness. The most of the extensive bibliography given in the author's book on "Criminology" is found here, though under a different classification, and many additional writings are included to cover the broader field of the present work.

In February, 1892, a circular was issued by the Department of State at Washington directing the consular officers in all parts of the world to report upon certain questions in regard to the management of tramps and beggars and the distribution of alms in the places to which they

* For a review of the fifth edition consult the ANNALS, vol. ii, p. 269.

† See page 196.

‡ *Abnormal Man, Being Essays on Education and Crime and Related Subjects, with Digests of Literature and a Bibliography*, by ARTHUR MACDONALD. Pp. 444. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1893.

were respectively accredited. The answers received * naturally vary much in merit. Some of the consuls reveal rather crude ideas in regard to charitable work, and many of them report the prevalence of exceedingly crude and wasteful methods of coping with the problems of pauperism; but the reports as a whole, contain a rich fund of information. A supplement contains a translation of the Poor Laws of Germany and a full report upon "Charities in the Netherlands," and "The Public Loan Office of Florence."

NOT EVERY STUDENT of the Convention of 1787 who wishes to place Madison's "Journal" on the shelves of his library can afford to purchase "Elliott's Debates," in five volumes. To him a Chicago publishing house has rendered a good service by reprinting the "Journal."† in a single volume from the edition of 1840, which was published under the direction of the United States Government from the original manuscripts. The volume is almost unwieldy, but the paper is good and the type clear. Above all, the index, general and analytical, is excellent. The volume is, indeed, an important contribution to that increasing stock of historical literature which serves the worthy purpose of popularizing original contemporary documents.

TWO RECENT works ‡ edited by Thomas H. McKee furnish in small compass and handy shape material which one often needs close at hand. The "Inaugurations" includes not only inaugural addresses, but also a certain amount of historical matter; while the volume of party platforms gives, in addition, tables of electoral and popular votes, the political complexion of Congresses, and useful appendices, but it can hardly take the place of Stanwood's "History of Presidential Elections."

A NEW TRANSLATION of Rousseau's "Social Contract" § has long been a *desideratum* in the study of the revolutionary period in France. The English versions had practically disappeared from the book market, consequently, no one unacquainted with French could avail himself of this, historically, most important work of the eighteenth century. The

* *Vagrancy and Public Charities in Foreign Countries*. Special Consular Reports, issued from the Bureau of Statistics, Department of State. Pp. 369. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1895.

† *Journal of the Federal Convention*; kept by JAMES MADISON. Edited by E. H. SCOTT, Pp. 805. Chicago: Albert Scott & Co. 1893.

‡ *Presidential Inaugurations, 1789-1893*, Pp. 166; *National Platforms, 1789-1892*, Pp. 206. Washington, D. C.: Statistical Publishing Company.

§ *The Social Contract, or the Principles of Political Rights*. By JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU. Translated by ROSE M. HARRINGTON, with introduction and notes by EDWARD L. WALTER. Pp. lii, 227. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1893.

present translation is correct and clear, reproducing something of the style of the original. The introduction by Professor Walter is helpful, especially if supplemented by John Morley's criticisms or those of Taine. He has judiciously added a few explanatory notes, but leaves out several of those by Rousseau himself which are not wholly devoid of interest and the omission of which ought to have been indicated. The work while brief is of the utmost importance to the student of history, especially in understanding the Reign of Terror. It is a great pity, however, that the "Discourses" were not included, as Rousseau and his influence can not be fathomed without them.

MR. HERBERT M. THOMPSON has made an endeavor to clear up some of the difficult problems surrounding the subject of the theory of wages. The book * is marked by an earnestness which makes one regret its failure to attain much of its purpose. The opening chapter is devoted mainly to a proof of the propositions that the whole product of industrial society is a varying one, and that the share which goes to each factor of production is a varying part of the total product. The author devotes his last chapter to working out various labor problems, such as the effects of the introduction of an eight-hour day, trades-unions, increase or decrease of population, education, etc., in a way which, although very interesting, does not lead to any very definite results. Concerning the introduction of an eight-hour day, for example, the author thinks that labor would become scarce, capital and land would be withdrawn, and entrepreneurs would be discouraged. The total product must become less, though not in proportion, and it is likely that in the division of the total product of industry, rent, interest and profits would sink proportionately to wages. The per capita wage would probably be less, but the laborer would receive more per hour than he did before. Mr. Thompson concludes that in order to estimate the effect on wages of a reduction of the hours of labor, we must know the amounts of variation of all the other elements of production. The discussion, though interesting, does not throw any new light on the difficult subject of a law of wages.

THE HISTORIAN is frequently indebted to a specialist in some other branch of learning for the preparation of historical materials. But the work is seldom so well done as in Dr. Turk's monograph.† The bibliography, description of the manuscripts, and literary observations, form an excellent introduction to a carefully collected text.

* *The Theory of Wages and its Application to the Eight-Hours Question and other Labor Problems.* By HERBERT M. THOMPSON, M. A. Pp. xxiv, 140. London: Macmillan & Co. 1892.

† *The Legal Code of Alfred the Great*, edited with an introduction by MILTON HAIGHT TURK, Ph. D. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1893.

The parallel Latin extracts for the passages from the Vulgate used by Aelfred enable us to criticise his workmanship. The date assigned by conjecture for the publication of the Code is 890.

The work would be above criticism but for its too close adherence to German methods. There is no index. The use of abbreviations in the introduction is not uniform and is, in many cases, unwise. Some of the sentences (*e. g.*, pp. 47, 48) are distinctly German in their construction.

MR. HORACE WHITE has published a recent address on "An Elastic Currency," * that supplements well the paper which he presented to the American Academy of Political and Social Science a year ago on "National and State Banks." Mr. White would secure an elastic currency by substituting a safety fund in place of present deposits of bonds as security for the circulating notes of banks. The successful career of the banking experience of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company between 1839 and 1852 is made use of to show the efficacy of good bank money in providing an elastic medium for effecting exchanges; while the sufficiency of a safety fund for securing the circulation of banks is declared to be shown by the fact that without the security of deposited bonds, the United States would have lost only \$953,667, from the time of the establishment of the National bank system up to June 30, 1892, by relying on a first lien upon the assets of defaulting banks from which to cover the expense involved in redeeming the notes of failed banks. At the end of the address is the text of a bill to amend the present National Bank law so as to substitute a safety fund for bonds as security. Mr. White drew up the bill at the request of Congressman J. H. Walker, who introduced it into the House of Representatives.

IN THE October *Quarterly Journal of Economics* is a lengthy and able article by Professor Taussig on "The Duties on Wool and Woolens." This supplements well the discussion of the question in Professor Taussig's "History of the Tariff of the United States," and is especially opportune, because of the present discussions in and out of Congress concerning free wool. Attention ought also to be called to an article by Edward D. Page on "The Woolen Tariff," reprinted in pamphlet form from the *American Wool and Cotton Reporter*. The most valuable parts of the article are the discussion of the effect which the duty on raw wool has had on our manufactures of woolens, and the argument in favor of ad valorem as opposed to specific duties on woolens.

* *An Elastic Currency; "George Smith's Money" in the Early Northwest.* An address to the American Bankers' Association at Chicago, October 19, 1893, by HORACE WHITE. Pp. 10. New York: The Evening Post Job Printing House. 1893.

MR. WILLIAM W. BATES, the author of the recent work on "The American Marine,"* submits to the Academy the following suggestive information regarding America's place in ocean carrying trade. "The proportionate participation of ten different flags in the carriage of foreign commerce at Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, Havre, Liverpool, London, Rotterdam and New York, the principal ports of ocean traffic, is as follows for 1891-92 :

AVERAGE ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES OF TONNAGE IN FOREIGN
PORTS BY FLAGS.

Flags.	Per Cent.	Flags.	Per Cent.
British	60.08	Spanish	1.62
German	10.48	Danish	1.43
Dutch	5.58	Belgian88
Norwegian	4.98	Italian74
French	1.73	American21

"We have only to look at this table," says Mr. Bates, in advocacy of protecting American ships, "to see the result of unprotecting our marine in the foreign trade. Our policy for sixty-five years had been to unprotect it. It is no answer to say that, because it was more profitable to employ capital ashore, economy of investment of capital prescribed our surrender of navigation; for this reason, that our footing being unequal and disadvantageous, compared with Great Britain and other countries, the theory of economy has not had a fair field of operation. The advocates of free trade always beg the question by assuming that conditions for navigation, manufacturing, mining, agriculture, etc., are the same in all countries. Great Britain has had great advantages, particularly in steam navigation, which she has protected from the first at the expense of her treasury. Germany, now next to her in sea-power, has one-third of her steamers subsidized to-day, heavily. Our people have been beaten for want of fair play."

Mr. Bates is so bold as to deny that economic laws obtain in the carrying business on the ocean. "In regard to the carrying trade in foreign commerce, economic theories will not apply. Great Britain and the British people have waged a warfare upon the shipping of the United States ever since we developed any strength on the sea. British ambition and monopolizing disposition—the determination to be supreme upon the ocean—must be reckoned with as a factor in our misfortune. Foul play of every sort has prevented the play of economic forces between England and the United States. We have been driven out of the carrying trade, very largely by the British through their unjust underwriting discriminations.

* For a review of the book, consult the ANNALS for November, 1893. Vol. iv, p. 132.

"Americans have not 'chosen' to hire their commerce carried, but they have lost control of their commerce; it has passed into foreign hands, and they have no choice about it. American merchants own no property, or almost none, upon the ocean. It is in fact foreign property that passes back and forth in foreign ships. We have lost our commerce by losing our ships. Foreigners have gained our commerce by being permitted to carry it as freely as our own vessel owners. When we installed the foreign ship as the equal of our own, to fetch and carry, then we inaugurated the force which has brought our ruin. The fight has not been merely ship against ship, but merchant against merchant, underwriter against underwriter, and the hand of every nation against us. Our government and politicians are very much to blame. The national interest has been sacrificed. We have no strength for our maritime defence. We have no rank among maritime nations beyond that of little States and dependencies. Our weakness subjects us to great losses in commerce, the carrying trade, in finance, and in production."

However Mr. Bates' economic theories may be challenged, and whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the proper means to be employed in raising the rank of the United States on the high seas, all must agree as touching the importance of securing the result which Mr. Bates, as a private citizen, and as Commissioner of Navigation, has long labored to help secure.

DR. VICTOR ROSEWATER has published a very able discussion of the practice and theory of special assessments on real property* to cover the expense of municipal improvements directly beneficial to that property. The results of Dr. Rosewater's investigations will be a surprise to any one who thinks, as is natural, that the old American principle of universal proportional taxation for every public purpose is still prevalent in local as in State and National taxation. For he finds "that out of the forty-four commonwealths which now comprise the Union forty, besides two territories, have given legislative or judicial approval to the doctrine of special assessments." Although the eminent fairness and justice of such special assessments has now obtained such general recognition, yet a great many of the States have only adopted the systems now in vogue since the war. The most perfect system seems to be that of New York City. Although the system had its origin here in colonial times, and was first definitely formulated in the charter of 1813, it has undergone many changes since then. There

* *Special Assessments, A Study in Municipal Finance.* By VICTOR ROSEWATER, PH. D. Columbia College Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Vol. II, No. 3. Pp. 152. New York. 1893.

are here two general classes of such special assessments; the first are those which are made under the legal right of eminent domain and "consequently come within the sphere of the law department and the board of street openings;" the second are those more nearly akin to taxes in character, levied for various kinds of improvements and are "under the control of the board of assessors." Apparently it is the eminent fairness and justice of these assessments as well as their expediency which has brought them into such general favor. They are expedient because easily assessed, because they seldom cause any friction, because they bring quick returns just when those returns are most needed and because the returns can be easily made adequate to the needs. They are eminently just because they take but a part of a benefit clearly due to municipal action, because they correspond exactly to the ability to pay and because they cannot be shifted except by a transfer of the benefit involved. Dr. Rosewater's thorough discussion of this phase of municipal finance is certainly a very valuable addition to our technical literature.